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Syed Ameer Ali Shah ibn Syed Haider Shah

Syed Ameer Ali Shah ibn Syed Haider Shah was a figure associated with the Naqvi Bukhari Sadat lineage of South Asia. According to family genealogies, lineage manuscripts, and oral traditions, he occupies a central position within the branch known as **Aal-e-Ameer**, from which a comparatively detailed and continuous genealogical tradition has been preserved.^[1]

Modern genealogical studies of the Naqvi Bukhari Sadat lineage have further documented the position of Syed Ameer Ali Shah within the Aal-e-Ameer branch through published research works. The genealogical documentation concerning Syed Ameer Ali Shah has been preserved and reviewed through a combination of hereditary manuscript collections, traditional shajra records, and modern genealogical research. Published works relating to the Aal-e-Ameer lineage have undergone review by specialists in Sadat genealogy, Islamic history, manuscript preservation, and hereditary lineage studies, including contributors associated with Darbar-e-Aaliya Jalaliya Uch Sharif and recognized researchers of Naqvi Bukhari genealogy.^[2] including *Aal-e-Zahra s.a* and *Family of Saadat Naqvi*, which preserve and analyze lineage manuscripts, migration traditions, and hereditary family records.^{[3][4]}

Family traditions describe him as a learned individual, a spiritual figure, and a physician associated with the later period of the Mughal Empire. Narratives connected with his name are found in relation to Agra, Firozabad, Lahore, Lucknow, and Sindh.^[5]

Historical background

According to preserved genealogical traditions, Syed Ameer Ali Shah is generally placed in the declining phase of the Mughal Empire, traditionally estimated between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.^[6]

Family records describe him as a physician and a person associated with religious and spiritual activity. Several traditions connect him with Agra, including areas near Mehtab Bagh and locations later associated with the Kali Sandli Mosque. These accounts survive primarily through genealogical records, oral narratives, and family documentation rather than contemporary administrative sources.^[7]

The available historical information regarding Syed Ameer Ali Shah is preserved primarily through genealogical manuscripts, lineage records, published family histories, and modern genealogical research publications.^[8]

Syed Ameer Ali Shah

سید امیر علی شاہ

Era	Late Mughal period (traditionally attributed)
Known for	Ancestor of the Aal-e-Ameer branch of the Naqvi Bukhari Sadat lineage
Father	Syed Haider Shah

Genealogical significance

Within the Naqvi Bukhari Sadat tradition, Syed Ameer Ali Shah is regarded as one of the earliest ancestors from whom a comparatively continuous and documented family history survives. Earlier generations are preserved in lineage records, but extensive biographical details for many of those ancestors have not survived in written form.^[9]

For this reason, family historians frequently describe him as the principal ancestral figure of the Aal-e-Ameer branch, whose later migration history, family records, and genealogical continuity are comparatively well documented.^[10]

Family

According to family genealogies, Syed Ameer Ali Shah had four sons:^[11]

- Syed Baba Darvesh
- Syed Ali
- Syed Shakir Ali Shah Firozabadi
- Syed Zakir Ali Shah Firozabadi

Family records state that Syed Baba Darvesh and Syed Ali left no known descendants. Traditions concerning the descendants of Syed Zakir Ali Shah indicate that his lineage may have continued, although a complete genealogical record has not survived.^[12]

The most extensively documented branch is traced through Syed Shakir Ali Shah Firozabadi, whose descendants are regarded in preserved family records as the principal surviving lineage of Aal-e-Ameer.^[13]

Syed Shakir Ali Shah Firozabadi

Syed Shakir Ali Shah Firozabadi is described in family traditions as a spiritual figure associated with the Jalaliya, Chishtiya, Zahabiya, and Kubrawiya traditions.^[14]

He is said to have resided in Firozabad, where he became known for religious instruction and spiritual guidance. Family traditions further describe him as having held a position of spiritual authority within a Sufi lineage.^[15]

Genealogical records identify Syed Ashiq Ali as his son and the principal transmitter of the lineage that continued into later generations.^[16]

Later generations

According to family records, the documented line of descent continued through:

- Syed Ashiq Ali
- Syed Nafees Ali Shah
- Syed Amjad Ali
- Syed Hafeez Ali
- Syed Muhabbat Ali

Family traditions state that later generations migrated from Agra and Firozabad and eventually settled in Sindh, Pakistan, following the Partition of India.^[17]

Records preserved at Uch Sharif and associated genealogical traditions are cited within family sources as supporting the continuity of the lineage.^[18]

Spiritual affiliation

Family traditions associate Syed Ameer Ali Shah and his descendants with a religious culture emphasizing devotion to the Ahl al-Bayt, Sufi practice, and hereditary transmission of spiritual learning.^[19]

Certain genealogical narratives describe connections with the Zahabiya and Kubrawiya traditions, while later descendants are recorded as having affiliations with the Qadiriyya order.^[20]

According to family accounts, descendants including Syed Hafeez Ali and Syed Muhabbat Ali later entered the Qadiriyya order, tracing their spiritual chain to Abd al-Qadir al-Jilani.^[21]

Lineage

Family genealogies trace the ancestry of Syed Ameer Ali Shah through the Naqvi Bukhari Sadat lineage to Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari and ultimately to Imam Ali al-Hadi.^[22]

The lineage recorded in family genealogies proceeds through:

Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari → Ahmad Kabir → Makhdoom Jahaniyan Jahangasht → Nasir al-Din Mahmud Bukhari → Jalal al-Din Bukhari → Aleem al-Din → Nizam al-Din → Safi al-Din → Sultan Jalal al-Din Haider Bukhari → Ilm al-Din → Zain al-Abidin → Shah Nizam al-Din → Yar Shah Haider → Jahangir Shah → Shams al-Din Shah → Kabir Shah → Qutb Shah → Syed Haider Shah → Syed Ameer Ali Shah.^[23]

Family genealogies further trace the line through Imam Ali al-Hadi, Imam Muhammad al-Jawad, Imam Ali al-Ridha, Imam Musa al-Kazim, Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq, Imam Muhammad al-Baqir, Imam Ali Zayn al-Abidin, Imam Husayn ibn Ali, and Ali ibn Abi Talib.^[24]

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